

transaction with Connolly in a straight-forward manner. His position in the witness chair was one of ease. He spoke rapidly, in a distinct, loud voice and never hesitated before answering.

He was so sure of his story that when Mr. Guthrie announced he had finished questioning him, the Justice asked to be questioned about still further details with Connolly and the allegations made in the Bar Association's charges against the Justice.

During the summing up Justice Connolly sat straight in his chair, alert to every detail of the speeches of Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Jerome. On either side of him and behind him was a brother. His face expressed no emotion until Mr. Jerome told of Connolly leaving the "rough and tumble" of political life in New York because of his wife, of his wife's death, the illnesses of the Justice and of his seven children.

Justice Connolly lowered his head and his eyes blinked rapidly to keep back the tears. The emotion was over in an instant, however, and again he was the cool, self-contained Supreme Court Justice.

Mr. Guthrie's Address.

Mr. Guthrie asked the committee to note that while Justice Hooker and Justice Maynard appeared before the Bar Association during the investigation of their cases Justice Connolly did not. To this cause Mr. Guthrie attributed the fact that the Bar Association's examination did not "bring to light some of the deplorable facts which have been developed before you." He continued:

"Now not a single member of this Judiciary Committee differs with us as to certain fundamental and eternal proposition in all decent civilized communities."

"The first is the right of a court like the Supreme Court of the State of New York should be above all reasonable grounds for distrust or suspicion."

"The next proposition is that the due and satisfactory administration of Justice in this State demands implicit and unqualified confidence in the moral and intellectual standards and practices of its Judges."

"And the third proposition is that the conduct of a highly educated, trained and experienced lawyer must be more strictly judged than the conduct of untrained or ignorant laymen."

"The character of Connolly is not involved in this proceeding, except that the exhibition before you tends to shatter his credibility. But, pitiable and wretched as a character as Connolly has been shown to be, you cannot forget, your friends ship nor generosity, but the fact that for ten years this man, now shown to be despicable, seemed to have been the intimate business and social friend of Mr. Justice Connolly."

"Judge Connolly confessed that one of his acts was the greatest mistake of his life. I submit that a number of the conceded facts in this record show great mistakes, capital blunders on the part of Mr. Justice Connolly, and if he now finds himself in this humiliating position, a position humiliating to the bench and humiliating to our profession, the man principally responsible for it is Mr. Justice Connolly."

"Mr. Justice Connolly concedes that he did render services in connection with securing city contracts and other services, and that Connolly paid each of the amounts sworn to by Connolly, except the \$55, at about the dates specified by Connolly, in bills."

Suspicious Circumstances.

"Now have we not heard for many years in this State, in all the courts, that the use of bills in large transactions is a suspicious circumstance?"

"Again a suspicious circumstance, charging that all these payments, which the respondent admits that he received, were received illegally or corruptly. The charge is treated as blackmail, but nevertheless in order to prevent disclosure the payment is made of the full amount, to the last cent, and in bills in order that there should be no record of that transaction."

"I doubt very much whether any great political party can be served by its leaders submitting to such blackmail. . . . But there was a great deal more to be considered at that time than the Democratic party or Tammany Hall. There was the honor of a great profession. There was the honor of Mr. Connolly as a lawyer, and there was the honor of the individual who submitted himself to the blackmail of Connolly and paid him \$3,940 in bills in order to stop the exposure—as a hush money. These transactions covered two years, \$200 and \$1,000 at a time, invariably in bills, invariably without any record whatever kept, except the record that happens to have been procured out of the books of the Victor Heating Company, which are fully corroborated to-day by the admissions of Judge Connolly. . . ."

"Again, how extraordinary the substitution of the receipt of a check for money loaned, the statement by Connolly of the agreement in the presence of Crukshank that they would agree that the money had been loaned in order that this bogus, uncorroborated receipt might be drawn; the false records then made, the delivery of that false and perjured affidavit to Judge Connolly himself, and the writing on the back of that rotten, manufactured receipt, evidence of the receipt for the bills paid on May 27 by Mr. Justice Connolly himself to Mr. Crukshank! . . ."

The Note and Affidavit.

"Now, jumping to the next significant fact, the note of \$4,000. We submit that if you will read that note and the accompanying, so-called estoppel affidavit, it is almost preposterous to suppose that this clever lawyer accepted this note and this affidavit at that time for no other purpose than as evidence of the withdrawal of the doubt, let us come to what happened this year:

"Mr. Justice Connolly is on the bench as a member of the Supreme Court of the State. He is the greatest mistake of his life when he paid Connolly the \$3,940 so that the suit against him would not be made public. He did it for his party's sake, he said."

He admitted getting money from Connolly, but insisted it was for legal services. Asked if he had any agreement with Connolly to get 55 per cent. of the profits of city contracts he said, "I repeatedly told Connolly what I would charge him would be a fair return for my services."

"You realized it was a stain on your honor?" began Mr. Guthrie, when Mr. Stanchfield interrupted.

"Counsel has no right to malign, traduce and abuse a witness he is examining by courtesy," and Mr. Guthrie was cautioned by the chairman, Mr. Stanchfield.

At the conclusion of his testimony, in response to a query from John Quinn of counsel for the defense, as to whether he did not think Mr. Guthrie should apologize, Justice Connolly said:

"That is a matter that Mr. Guthrie and will have out outside."

When Justice Connolly was called to the stand Mr. Guthrie began by asking:

Admission to the Bar.

"How long have you been admitted to the bar?"

"Since 1888."

"May I ask you in regard to your political activities?"

"You may."

"Will you kindly state them in your own way?"

"In 1903 when the committee were appointed by the General Council Committee of the Democratic party of the county of New York I was made a

Many Delightful Surprises for the Vacationist in Colorado.

You couldn't fancy without being in Colorado how there could be so much that is big and grand, and so much that is softly lovely in any one region of the world.

You slip away on that de luxe Rocky Mountain Limited—every morning from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo via Rock Island Lines—the kind of train that first makes you glad you're going and then glad you went that way.

"The Colorado Flyer" every morning from St. Louis, and other splendidly equipped, fast daily trains via Rock Island Lines to Colorado.

Low fares daily, June 1st to September 30th. "Little Journeys in Colorado" and "Under the Turquoise Sky" are two books which make the way clear. Let me send them to you. K. E. Palmer, Gen'l Eastern Agent, 1238 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

contract with the New York World whereby Connolly was to get \$1,000 cash and \$3,000 a year for three years for turning over the Connolly evidence to the World and was faithfully to pursue the investigation and corroboration of the charges.

The substance of this contract was kept from the Bar Association, Mr. Jerome said, asserting that if it had not been "you would have heard of any charges from them."

Connolly's Mind.

Mr. Jerome described how he thought Connolly's mind worked and how he began to see a chance to "get" Connolly.

"Once on the eve of the bitterly fought campaign of 1909 he had gone to this man and blackmailed him," continued Mr. Jerome. "We are on the eve again of a campaign which promises from all indications to be quite as bitter as the campaign of 1909."

Mr. Jerome next described how he thought Connolly had decided to have a letter written to Connolly demanding the note for \$4,000 which Connolly swore Connolly demanded of him in return for a promise not to disclose that the death of Connolly's wife, his own illness and the succeeding operation, the illness of his seven children on the eve of their departure abroad for a vacation, had taken the life out of Connolly. Mr. Jerome went on:

"And in that situation this infernal scoundrel, seeking to earn dirty money from the man who was willing to buy his dirty services for money, goes to this lawyer and writes this letter. Once Connolly suffered blackmail at the hands of this scoundrel. Now this note meant nothing to Connolly. It was a mistake. It should be paid. That Connolly and all his ilk and kind should for all time be severed from him was the only thought that he had in mind, and he says to Warren: 'There is a woman who has been blackmailed by this scoundrel. I never expected to be paid a cent on it.'"

"And if it was a mistake to yield up the note in the face of an insulting letter then it was a mistake, but it was the mistake that an honest, decent, honorable man wanting to be shut from a hound like Connolly could well make, and not some other mistake that would have made an honorable member of an honorable profession or to sit upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York."

Why Connolly Did Not Attend.

Mr. Jerome said Justice Connolly did not attend the hearing before the grievance committee of the Bar Association because it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that it was not consistent with the dignity of the office of a Supreme Court Justice to submit such a matter to an unofficial body.

"Now we are here in proceedings characterized in your own documents as 'In the matter of the investigation demanded by the Hon. Daniel F. C. Connolly,'" added Mr. Jerome.

Each of the five charges of the Bar Association against Justice Connolly was taken up separately by Mr. Jerome and answered for the Justice.

"It seems to me that it has been most fortunate—trying as it has been," said Mr. Jerome, "that this proceeding was brought. It seems to me that it has done something much above and beyond the vindication of Daniel F. Connolly. It seems to me that it has taught two great public lessons:

"The danger of ever yielding for any reason to the slightest degree to a blackmailer, and second, it has revealed the most shameful chapter in journalism in our generation, and it has made plain that government of the newspapers for the newspapers and by the newspapers is inconsistent with the dignity and independence of our public officers."

COLAHAN'S TESTIMONY.

Says Payment to Connolly Was Greatest Mistake of His Life.

ALBANY, July 11.—There were not enough at today's sessions before Mr. Guthrie and counsel for the defense during the examination of Justice Connolly. Mr. Guthrie was accused by Mr. Stanchfield of violating not only the rules of practice but of ethics.

Justice Connolly admitted that he made the greatest mistake of his life when he paid Connolly the \$3,940 so that the suit against him would not be made public. He did it for his party's sake, he said.

He admitted getting money from Connolly, but insisted it was for legal services. Asked if he had any agreement with Connolly to get 55 per cent. of the profits of city contracts he said, "I repeatedly told Connolly what I would charge him would be a fair return for my services."

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"Will you kindly state them in your own way?"

"In 1903 when the committee were appointed by the General Council Committee of the Democratic party of the county of New York I was made a

member of the law committee of the county."

"That is of Tammany Hall?"

"Of Tammany Hall. In 1906 I became a sachem of the Tammany Society, if you call that a political place."

"Would you not call it such?"

"Not entirely so, no. The Tammany Society is entirely distinguished from what is known as Tammany Hall. In 1907 I was made a member of the Democratic State Committee, and in the year 1908 I was made the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, if you call that again a political place. I think in the spring of 1907 I was made the chairman of the law committee."

"You became a member of the Bar Association when?"

"I think in the year 1894."

"Your election to the bench has not in any way vacated your membership in the Bar Association, has it?"

"I think it is a different kind of membership."

"You knew that under the bylaws of the Bar Association there was a grievance committee to investigate any alleged grievance touching the administration of justice?"

"I can't say that I knew that."

"You knew, did you not, a member of the grievance committee had instituted proceedings against a Judge?"

"I object to that as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial," said Mr. Stanchfield.

"I sustain that. I do not see any materiality of it," the chairman ruled.

"Did you at any time over the Victor Heating Company any money?" Mr. Guthrie asked.

"I did not."

"Whether for loans to you or otherwise?"

"Under no circumstances at all."

"You recall publishing the statement as follows: 'At various times during the year 1904, 1905 and 1906, and in varying sums Connolly paid me about \$3,000 for my services.' Judge Connolly, have you any entries in your books which will show these payments?"

"I haven't, Mr. Guthrie."

"Judge Connolly, will you state in your own way what you did after the commencement of the suit by the Victor Heating Company to recover this \$3,940?"

Called It Blackmail.

"I told Mr. Crukshank that there was absolutely no foundation for the beginning of an action of that kind against me, and that I owed these people no money, that advantage was being taken of me because of the fact that I was more or less prominent politically in the public eye and that an effort was being made to get from me money which belonged to me. I told Mr. Connolly, in Mr. Crukshank's presence, that I was being blackmailed, that Connolly had said to me, before the action was begun, that he realized that a bitter majority fight was coming on that year, 1909, that the preliminary lines were then being drawn; that I was the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society; that I was the chairman of the law committee of the Democratic committee; that, in other words, I occupied a prominent position politically in the public eye; that as he had said to me on the first of March I was in a position where I could not in justice to the Democratic party have such a claim as he was making against me tried in the courts during the year 1909. The President's chauffeur drove very cautiously and took nearly two hours to run twenty-three miles. There was no approach to an accident."

The President, with Dr. Grayson, motored this morning to Hanover, N. H., for nine holes of golf on the Dartmouth College links. As they were returning down a stretch of road one side of which had just been called they encountered a slow moving road machine going in the opposite direction on the unrolled side of the road.

The President, who was sitting beside the chauffeur, directed him to turn into a farm yard to avoid running over the newly rolled section of the road, which would have been necessary to pass the road machine at the point.

The road machine passed on toward Hanover and the White House car, after being backed out into the road again, was driven on to Harlakenden House. The President incurred no danger in directing the chauffeur to make the turn.

Despite the fact a report was spread among the residents of Windsor, that the President had a narrow escape from injury in the incident described. The villagers were much exercised and more than one telephoned to Harlakenden to inquire if the President really had been hurt. They learned that the President had gone on another motor ride, entirely oblivious of the report which had gone out.

BARNES MAY BLOCK FUSION.

No Union on Appeals Judgeships It He Hints for Brackett.

If William Barnes, Jr., insists on carrying through the organization programme of nominating ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett for the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals, there is no hope of fusion between the Progressives and the Republicans in naming candidates for the highest court in this State.

Col. Roosevelt in the Outlook issued today suggests that all three parties combine on Martin Keogh of Westchester and Frank S. Laughlin of the Appellate Division of this judicial district.

The plan of Herbert Parsons, Henry L. Stimson and George J. Smith, William C. Alder and others to get rid of Mr. Barnes as chairman of the republicans State committee has gone to rest until fall. Mr. Barnes has called a meeting of the State committee for next Tuesday, but Mr. Parsons has planned no move against him to have effect at that meeting.

McKenney and Whitman Will Speak.

Borough President McKenney and District Attorney Whitman will speak tonight at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, to the Progressives of Kings county, who will celebrate the first anniversary of the formation of their organization.

MANENY DECLARES HIMSELF FOR MAYOR

Borough President Actively Enters the Race on a Municipal Economy Platform.

AFTER FUSION SUPPORT

Friends Urge Nomination; Ask Committee Considering Ticket for Hearing.

Borough President George McAneny declared himself a candidate yesterday afternoon for Mayor on a platform of constructive municipal economy. It was Mr. McAneny's first announcement.

Coincidentally with Mr. McAneny's statement a committee of his friends sent a letter to the fusion committee urging his nomination and asking for a hearing. The committee includes Paul Fuller, chairman; Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain under Mayor Low; Carl L. Schurz, son of Carl Schurz; Lincoln Cromwell of William H. Iselin & Co.; Richard Deever, a contractor; Henry C. Bainbridge of Brooklyn; Frederick W. McKay, vice-president of B. M. Bank & Co., in Brooklyn; Seymour K. Fuller, Brooklyn lawyer; Charles Hartman, Edward T. Horwill, Alfred A. Cook, a member of the law firm of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan; Dr. Thomas R. French of Brooklyn; John Wynne of The Bronx; Charles J. Lane of the Bronx Citizens League; Louis Lande, secretary of the East Side Committee; Isaac A. Klein of the Empire State Democracy; and W. F. H. Koelsch, vice-president of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. McAneny pointed in his statement to the record of the fusion majority in the present Board of Estimate as the best argument in his behalf. He said that economy in municipal administration was a prime issue.

McAneny Outlines Plans.

After explaining that he had been unwilling to make a personal campaign for the nomination, Mr. McAneny said: "One thing I propose to do during the next several weeks, and that is to keep before the people of the city the results of fusion government as actually secured through the Board of Estimate and through the various departments of Manhattan. Naturally, I know more about my own work and can talk about it more readily. It will at least serve the purpose of illustration."

"The task for the next four years is not clearly enough. We have our great new system of rapid transit railways to construct and knit together, our modern port and terminal system to develop and carry out. I know more about the shape and fashion for the city's good. The continued improvement of social and living conditions throughout the city will demand constant attention, and underlying everything that is done will be the continued need for the most careful conservation of the city's finances, for a minimized use of the city's credit and for the most judicious use of the city's burden of taxation so that will keep the city's actual needs will permit. Great progress has been made along all of these lines within the past four years."

Fuller Urges Nomination.

Mr. Fuller in a letter written yesterday to the fusion committee told why his associates think that Mr. McAneny would make the best Mayor. He said: "The committee believes that Mr. McAneny has proved not only his faithfulness to the public interests but his knowledge of the big problems which the city faces and his ability to lead in the solution of them."

"Mr. McAneny, both as Borough President and as member of the Board of Estimate, has given evidence of these qualifications and rendered most efficient service. As the Borough of Manhattan will not be slow to recognize the benefits that it has derived from his economical and effective administration of borough affairs, so the people of the city will be quick to recognize the benefits that will be derived from his leadership in the solution of the city's problems."

"The people of this city recognize now as they never did before the need of businesslike constructive leadership, and we believe that in urging upon you the nomination of Mr. McAneny for the position of Mayor we are meeting that demand."

Joseph M. Price, chairman of the fusion executive committee, announced yesterday afternoon the names of the men who will consider the fusion ticket. They are Charles C. Harrington, chairman, a Democrat; Henry L. Stimson, a Republican; William H. Hotchkiss, a Progressive; Darwin R. Jones, Jr., a Republican; and William Jay Schieffelin, president of the Citizens Union.

The committee will also make a slate for the various municipal and county courts.

McKEESPOT BANK TO REOPEN.

Mellon Interests of Pittsburgh Agree to Aid Institution.

Pittsburgh, July 11.—It was announced today that not later than next Wednesday the new officers elected would reopen the First National Bank of McKeesport, which was closed last Monday when the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh agreed to finance the First National of the Currency, W. S. Kuhn, who was his brother, J. S. Kuhn, was an officer also in the First-Second National of Pittsburgh, resigned as president of the McKeesport bank.

The new officers elected are: President, Charles A. Tawney; vice-president, J. L. Hammett; cashier, Charles R. Shaw. The Mellon National Bank interests of Pittsburgh agreed to finance the First National of McKeesport in its rehabilitation.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Acting Comptroller of the Currency Kame said today that neither President James S. Kuhn nor Vice-President W. S. Kuhn would be prosecuted criminally for alleged wrecking of the bank. He said that the Treasury Department knows that the bank published a false statement of its condition, and also that the statement was issued by a bookkeeper, who probably will be prosecuted.

AUTO VICTIM DIES.

Still Another of the Eight Believed to Be Beyond Recovery.

MINGOLA, L. I., July 11.—George Lush of 68 Virginia avenue, Jersey City, whose skull was fractured in an automobile accident at the Long Island Railroad crossing near Jericho, turned last night, died today in the Nassau Hospital. Thomas Nolan of 6241 Lewis avenue, Brooklyn, whose skull was fractured, is unconscious and will probably die. The unidentified man who was killed outright on the Long Island Railroad crossing at Jericho, died today as Joseph Market of 52 Ninth street, Brooklyn. Howard Benson of 341 Twenty-second street, Brooklyn, whose skull was fractured, regained consciousness to-night and has a chance of recovery.

William Miller, James McDougall and John Rogan, all of Glen Cove, were not seriously hurt.

GOVERNOR AIDS BOY IMMIGRANT.

Eberhart of Minnesota Remembers He Was Held at Castle Garden.

Gov. Adolph Olson Eberhart of Minnesota, who is stopping at the Hotel Netherland, received a despatch from the friends of Thomas Neumann, whose sixteen-year-old nephew, Alois Lermer, is detained at Ellis Island, asking the Governor to use his influence to have the boy liberated. The Governor recalled that he himself came here at the age of 11 from Sweden and was detained for a time at Castle Garden, and he telephoned to Ellis Island about the case of Alois, finally succeeding in having it carried to Washington on appeal.

It was said at the island that Alois was detained under the law that prevents the admission of a boy unattended by parents, guardians or near relatives. Alois came alone and was held for the night when his uncle, Thomas Neumann, resides. The boy has been acting in a manner that inspires the Ellis Island authorities to suspect he is not right mentally. He gashed himself in the left wrist after he learned that he would be held and was sent to the hospital. His wounds were superficial.

SUICIDE'S FORTUNE MISSING.

Investigation of Banker's Estate Shows \$80,000 Debts.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 11.—When Calvin Corle, 84 years old, banker and business man in central New Jersey, hanged himself last April friends thought he was worth \$200,000. An inventory of his personal estate filed today in the Somerset county Surrogate's office places its value at \$21,155.68.

Corle at the time of his death had charge of many estates and private investments. An investigation of Corle's affairs since his death shows his liabilities to be more than \$80,000 and his assets of such an uncertain nature that his creditors cannot realize more than 10 per cent. A number of business men who indured for Corle are heavy losers.

As he had lived simply and no evidence has been found that he speculated the secret of the disappearance of his own fortune as well as the money entrusted to his keeping died with him.

\$6,000 VERDICT AGAINST UNION.

Lock Company Gets Damages for Interference With Employees.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—The decree in the case of the Keylock Lock Company against the striking moulder, who have been terrorizing non-union men for the last six months, was entered by Special Judge Thornton today, awarding the company \$6,000 damages and enjoining the two moulder unions from interfering with the company or its employees.

The court refused to modify the decision when it came to making the formal decree. It was a motion of the defence to confine the damages and injunction to the thirteen union moulders against whom overt acts were proved.

The court held that the act of Secretary Lewis threatening a strike unless the plant was unionized was the act of all the members of the two unions.

The court warned the unions that any act in conflict with the decree would be a contempt of court and would be visited with the penalties within the court's power to inflict.

NO CHEAP LIVING WITH DUTY ON BANANAS

Cooper Union Meeting Protests Against Tax on "Poor Man's Food."

A protest against the proposed import duty on bananas was made last night at a mass meeting called by the Banana Buyers Protective Association at Cooper Union. In opposing this tax on the "poor man's food" Harry Weinberger, secretary of the association; Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives League; Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, and James McGregor of the Tariff Reform club insisted that it would increase the cost of living for the poor, that the banana is an important article of food, and that the imposition of the duty would be inconsistent with the Democratic tariff programme as well as economically wrong.

Mrs. Heath said the banana is about the only food that has not advanced in price in the last ten years and that the quality has steadily improved.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that inasmuch as the Democratic party had pledged itself to reduce the cost of living it would be a violation of its promises to put a tax on bananas, which are being more and more widely used because of their nutritive properties and small cost.

Miss Julia Greenfield, 16 years old, of 201 Avenue C, read a letter which she wrote to President Wilson on Thursday protesting against the duty on bananas and telling him of their use for school lunches on the East Side.

REWARD FOR GIRL'S RECOVERY.

Fear Miss Reeve Accepted Ride and Was Kidnapped.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 11.—Relatives of Miss Beulah Reeve have offered a reward of \$250 for the recovery of the young woman or her body. This action was taken today after all efforts to locate her had failed. A party of seventy-five men and Boy Scouts, which was called out Thursday afternoon by the fire whistle, continued its search today. Four ponds near the Reeve homestead, two miles from Goshen, were drained and a swamp also was searched.

It was learned today that Miss Reeve when she returned to Goshen from her sister's at Washingtonville on Monday evening conversed with Miss Mamie Smith and told her that she was tired and wished some one would come along and give her a ride home.

It is the belief of some that Miss Reeve was lured to take a ride in a car and was kidnapped.

Sheriff Snyder has sent out pictures and a description of the missing woman.

COURT AIDS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Garage Can't Have License Till It Provides Sewer Oil Trap.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court took steps yesterday to aid the Fire Department in preventing the flowing of volatile oils into the city sewers from garages by denying the application of the Jacobson Stable Company for a writ of mandamus compelling the Fire Commission to give it permission to conduct a garage.

The license had been refused because the garage company failed to comply with Commissioner Johnson's order to provide a trap for the collection of volatile oils from the garage. The order was issued to prevent volatile oils from flowing into the sewers through the house drains.

"MOUNTAIN SPECIAL"

A New Fast Train to Delaware Water Gap (First Stop)

and Pocono Mountain Resorts

Daily except Sunday Leaves New York 1.30 P. M. Hoboken 1.50 P. M.

Arr. Water Gap (First Stop) 3.40 P. M.

Stroudsburg	3.50
Creco	4.23
Mt. Pocono	4.40
Pocono Summit	4.46
Scranton	5.40

A superbly appointed train—Parlor Cars, Dining and Coaches.

Lackawanna Railroad

CURB MEN WIN DOT AND CARRY ONE BALL GAME

Rock O'Brien, 'Change's Hygienic Pitcher, Halts on Bases to Drink.

"Hold on, now!" exclaimed Rock O'Brien, pitcher of the New York Stock Exchange employed baseball team, as he paused a moment in stealing third base in a vain endeavor to extract one sanitary drinking cup from a broken machine near the stadium.

"Please hurry a little, Rock!" entreated his teammates.

"Aw, he's out!" cried the supporters of the New York Curb Market baseball team impatiently.

"If you don't quit or something I'll declare him out!" exclaimed Umpire Eddie Doyle. Eventually Rock had to assume third base after recourse to a common drinking cup.

The official record of the doings yesterday at Manhattan Field, Eighth avenue and 148th street, does not show those little episodes that were the life of the game between the Stock Exchange players and the Curb market men. It was a good enough game, even if the Stock Exchanges' players were never able to overcome.

Rock O'Brien, the hygienic pitcher, struck out the very first curb man at bat. Looking on, and the referee all the proceedings were strictly baseball except for half of the fourth inning, when the curbs got four singles, a two bagger, an error and a home run, and a lead that the Stock Exchange players were never able to overcome.

Some of the Stock Exchange rooters were Henry Lawrence, G. Clinton Miller, E. A. Limburg, Huyler Westover, and a pitcher of the Giants: O. S. Campbell, R. S. Germond, W. E. O'Brien, W. Starr, C. M. Eaton, A. C. Lawrence, W. E. Hutton, J. H. Bauman, S. H. Watts, E. J. Ever, George H. Hurmy and the Hendricks brothers.

Among the curbs men in the bleachers were Thomas L. Meehan, William J. Callahan, William C. Allen, William Moore, Max Bernstein, Don C. Porter, Franklin J. Leonard, J. L. McCormick, R. M. Williamson and Harry B. Sargent.

WANTS AMERICANS PROTECTED.

Bryan Asks War Dept. to Send Request to Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The inauguration of a more vigorous policy for protection of Americans in Mexico and their properties was indicated this afternoon when Secretary of State Bryan called on the War Department for assistance in making representations to the leaders of the Carranza revolution.

Five Americans are